

THE INSECTS OF THE FLY RIVER, NEW GUINEA,
"COLEOPTERA."

BY WILLIAM MACLEAY, F.L.S., &c.

(Continued from page 157.)

Family. CURCULIONIDÆ.

Sub-Family. BRACHYDERIDES.

118. RHINOSCAPHUS DORLÆ. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Genoa. Ser. II., Vol. II., 1885.

There are a number of specimens varying in size and colour, of what I take to be this species. Mr. Pascoe's description must I fancy have been taken from a worn and discoloured specimen, for all those before me show silvery-green patches and markings, instead of whitish as in the published description.

119. PACHYRHYNCHUS QUADRIPUSTULATUS. Gestro.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Genoa, Vol. VII., p. 1,008.

I think there can be no doubt that *P. verrucosus*, Bates (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1877, p. 184), is identical with this species, but much more fully described. Gestro's description was probably taken from a rubbed specimen.

120. APOCYRTUS FROGGATTI. n. sp.

Black, subnitid. Rostrum rugosely punctate, thinly clothed with short setiform ashen scales, and with two small ridges converging to the head, scrobes short and large. Head smooth

behind, punctate in front, and emarginate at the rostral suture. Antennæ strong, the scape reaching to the thorax, and nearly as long as the funicle and club combined. Thorax moderately convex, broader behind than in front, longer than broad, and very rugosely punctate. Elytra very convex and amplified behind, much constricted towards the apex which is round, and rugosely punctate throughout, there is a patch of silvery-green scales near each shoulder, and the apical third is more or less densely clothed with scales of the same colour, enclosing a large round smooth spot near the apex of each elytron.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

121. *OTTISTIRA FASCIATA*. n. sp.

Black, opaque, covered with very short greyish or ashen scales ; a very fine smooth keel extends from the apical emargination of the rostrum to near the back of the head. The thorax is very little broader than the head, longer than broad, truncate and nearly of the same width in front and behind, very little rounded on the sides, and with an almost obsolete transverse constriction before the middle.

The elytra are square at the humeral angles, much broader than the thorax, convex, and terminate in a rounded point. On each elytron there are eight strong striæ with oblong large somewhat distant punctures in them. Two broad and rather indistinct fasciæ composed of whitish scales cross the elytra, one about the basal third the other about an equal distance from the apex, having between them a rather narrow space quite denuded of scales, giving the appearance of a distinct black fascia, and on this space on the third interstice from the suture is a rounded conical tubercle.

Length 4 lines.

Sub-Family. OTIORHYNCHIDES.

122. *APIROCALUS CORNUTUS*. Pasc.

Cist. Ent., II., p. 590.

123. *COPTORHYNCHUS TESSELLATUS*. Blanch.

Voy. Pole. Sud. Ins., p. 223, pl. 15, fig. 10.

124. COPTORHYNCHUS SPECULATUS. n. sp.

Black, nitid, ornamented with minute white scales, rostrum short, gibbous above the scrobes, and constricted a little at the eyes, which are small, round, and prominent. Antennæ long and slender, the second joint of the funicle rather longer than the first. Head deeply emarginate at the rostral suture. Thorax densely punctate,—each puncture occupied by a minute flat rounded scale; longer than broad, a little narrower in front than behind and uniformly rounded on the sides. Elytra of the width of the thorax at the base, much amplified and convex behind, strongly striated with large punctures, and variegated with white scales, most conspicuous on the base and humeral angles, and also in one or two short interrupted vittæ near the apex. The sides of the meso- and metasternum are marked in the same way, the thighs are much pedunculated.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

125. COPTORHYNCHUS BOMBICOLLIS. n. sp.

Black, subopaque, granulate-punctate, clothed with setiform and flat scales of an ashen colour. Rostrum with a very fine keel, extending to between the eyes. Antennæ shorter and stronger than in *C. speculatus*. Thorax much longer than broad, very convex, very much bulged out at the sides, densely and coarsely punctured, with the sides, the median line and the apex, densely cinereo-squamose.

The elytra are very little longer than the thorax, and scarcely so wide, and are roughly punctured in rows, the interstices being more or less densely cinereo-squamose, giving the appearance of much interrupted vittæ; the setiform scales are most conspicuous near the apex of the elytra. The hind thighs are much pedunculated, the fore ones much swollen near the apex.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

126. COPTORHYNCHUS NUDUS. n. sp.

Black, opaque, squamose, punctate. Rostrum stout. Head emarginate at the rostral suture, and immediately behind between

the eyes are three very short striæ, one central, the others close to the eyes. Antennæ long, rather stout, the first joint of the funicle as long as the second. Thorax longer than broad, moderately rounded on the sides and convex, the minute setiform whitish scales on the punctures lying transversely. Elytra convex, striate, the punctures small, the interstices uneven, with very minute shining granules. On each elytron a little way from the apex and near the side, there is a round spot quite smooth and free from scales.

Length, 2 lines.

Sub-Family. HYLOBIIDES.

127. *ACLEES POROSUS*. Pascoe.

Jour. Linn. Soc., Lond., XI., p. 172.

128. *ORTHORHINUS PATRUELI*. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Genoa, 1885, p. 225.

129. *NIPHADES COSTATUS*. Pascoe.

Jour. Linn. Soc., Lond., Zool., XI., p. 174.

Sub-Family. ATTELABIDES.

130. *EUOPS CUPREOSPLENDENS*. n. sp.

Head and thorax golden green, elytra of a coppery golden lustre ; rostrum, legs, scutellum, and the whole under surface dark metallic blue. Head long behind the eyes, densely punctate, and slightly transversely constricted near the middle. Thorax slightly longer than the width at the base, marked with very minute transverse striolæ, a very slight transverse depression about the middle and another well marked at the base. Scutellum quadrangular, almost square. Elytra broad at the base, with two sharp notches to receive two small thoracic lobes, the humeral angles rounded and prominently toothed or hooked on the sides ; there are nine fine minutely punctured striæ on each elytron.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Sub-Family. BALANINIDES.

131. BALANINUS TERSUS. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, 1885, p. 235.

Sub-Family. LÆMOSACCIDES.

132. LÆMOSACCUS PETULANS. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, 1885, p. 238.

Sub-Family. ALCIDIDES.

133. ALCIDES GESTROI. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, 1885, p. 242, pl. 1, fig. 8.

134. ALCIDES ROSTRATUS. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, 1885, p. 241.

135. ALCIDES PROFLUENS. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, 1885, p. 239.

136. ALCIDES BREVICOLLIS. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, 1885, p. 243.

137. ALCIDES ELEGANS. Guer.

Voy. Coquille, II., p. 121, pl. 6, fig. 6.

Sub-Family. MNEMACHIDES.

138. ACICNEMIS ORNATA. n. sp.

Opaque, dark brown, mixed with spots and patches of reddish brown and white. Rostrum longer than the head and thorax combined, curved, cylindrical and slender, smooth on the anterior half, scaly and a little thickened towards the base. Scape of antennæ rising about the middle of the rostrum and scarcely

reaching the eye, the funicle long and slender, the second joint longest. A small impression in the narrow scaly portion of the head between the eyes. Thorax slightly convex, slightly tuberculate on each side of the median line in advance of the middle, gently rounded on the sides, longer than broad, truncate at the base, and densely punctate and squamose. Elytra a little broader than the thorax at the base, not amplified behind, rather flat, more than twice the length of the thorax and finely striate punctate, the punctures each with a short white setiform scale; white and fulvous spots are numerous on the elytra, but they seem to be quite irregular. The legs variegated like the body, but the base of the thighs are piceous, and there is a whitish ring at the commencement of the swollen part.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

139. ACICNEMIS LOBICOLLIS. n. sp.

Entirely clothed with dense ashen scales varied with brown spots. The rostrum resembles that of *A. ornata*, but the smooth portion occupies about two thirds of its length, and the scape of the antennæ takes its rise rather behind the middle. The funicle is less slender also than in that species and the first joint is much shorter than the second. The thorax is rather flat, a little longer than broad, gently rounded on the sides which are sharply emarginated near the posterior angle, biemarginate at the base and largely lobed at the scutellum. A longitudinal impression near each side occupied by palish scales gives an appearance of indistinct vittæ, a short pale vitta may also be detected at the centre of the apex. The elytra are wider than the thorax and more than twice the length, they are moderately convex, not amplified behind, and terminate each in a small round apex; they are finely punctate-striate, each puncture bearing a short white setiform recumbent scale. The brown and white ornaion of the elytra, seems to have no definite order. The legs and under surface are marked similarly.

Length, 3 lines.

Sub-Family. ITHYPORIDES.

140. PANTOXYSTUS RUBRICOLLIS. Boisd.

Voy. Astrol., II, p. 442.

141. PANTOXYSTUS CYANEUS. n. sp.

This species only differs from *P. rubricollis* in being a little smaller, and entirely of a very nitid cyaneous colour.

Length, 2 lines.

Sub-Family. CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.

142. EUTHYRHINUS DORSALIS. n. sp.

Chocolate brown, opaque, scaly. Head and base of rostrum sparingly clothed with yellowish scales with a large spot in front velvety brown. The thorax is minutely punctured and granulate, with two small discal spots and the entire sides densely cinereo-squamose. The elytra are profoundly bilobed at the base, sharply pointed at the apex, striate-punctate, and variegated with brown, yellow and whitish scales, the most conspicuous of these forming an interrupted yellowish patch in the middle of the basal half. The under surface is densely niveo-squamose interspersed with minute luteous specks. This species differs "inter alia" from *E. meditabundus* in being much smaller, in having the basal lobes of the thorax much more acute and triangular, and in being without the raised basal margin on the thorax on each side of the sutural lobe as in *meditabundus*.

Length, 3 lines.

143. EUTHYRHINUS IRRORATUS. n. sp.

This species is much smaller than the last, the rostrum is densely punctate, its base and a line at each eye niveo-squamose, the front of the head brown. Thorax dark brown, minutely granulate, with a narrow smooth median line and two minute tubercles on the disk, the posterior angles and the sides niveo-squamose; the three lobes on the base of the thorax are uniformly rounded. The elytra are

covered all over with whitish spots and specks, a little thinner behind the middle, giving a little of the appearance of a black fascia. The elevation on each side of the scutellum so marked in all of the genus is in this species particularly so, and appears to be formed of nitid granules. In other respects it resembles the last species.

Length, 2 lines.

144. BLEPIARDA VITIATA. Pascoe.

Jour. Linn. Soc., Lond., Zool., XI., p. 210.

145. POROPTERUS CONCRETUS. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic. Genoa, 1885, p. 262.

146. POROPTERUS PERTINAX. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic. Genoa, 1885, p. 263.

I am doubtful of the identity of this insect.

147. ORPHANISTES GRANDIS. n. sp.

I cannot find any genus which exactly suits this fine insect, but its affinity to *Orphanistes* is very marked.

Black, subnitid, elongate, oval. Rostrum a little depressed and arcuate, finely punctate, more densely at the base, where it is ridged. Head globular, nitid, thinly punctured. Thorax longer than broad, narrow and rounded in front, broader and biemarginate at the base, very moderately rounded on the sides and scarcely convex above, foveated, finely carinated on the median line—the carina not quite reaching the base or apex—and covered with a very dense mass of white scales excepting on the apex, and a large nearly square patch in the middle of the base. Elytra much broader than, and twice the length of, the thorax, the humeral angles sloping and strongly tuberculate immediately behind, gradually narrowed from thence to the apex, strongly foveated, the foveæ large and square, and separated by narrow uneven interstices, and marked with several white spots on the anterior

half, and with a broad white fascia near the apex. Thighs long, ringed with white, with a tooth beneath, the abdominal segments each with two large white spots.

Length, 8 lines.

There are five other species of *Cryptorhynchides*, all single specimens, in the collection, but I cannot satisfactorily determine the genus of any of them.

Sub-Family. ZYGOPIDES.

148. MECOPUS TENUIPES. Pascoe.

Ann. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, Vol. VII., p. 205.

149. ARACHNOPUS BINOTATUS. Pascoe.

Ann. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, Vol. VII., p. 258.

150. DIOMIA TETRAGRAMMA. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, 1885, p. 285.

151. IDOTASIA AMPLIATA. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, 1885, p. 286.

Sub-Family. BARIDIDES.

152. MYCTIDES NITIDULUS. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, 1885, p. 293.

153. PSEUDOCOLUS CINCTUS. Pascoe.

Journ. Linn. Soc., Lond., XII., p. 56.

Sub-Family. CALANDRIDES.

154. RHYNOPHORUS KAUPIL.

R. velutinus Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XXVII., p. 40.

155. DIATHETES DISPAR. Chevri.

Le Nat., II., p. 333, 1880.

156. ANATHYMUS SINGULARIS. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, 1885, p. 299, pl. III., fig. 13.

157. SPHENOPHORUS OBSCURUS. d'Urville.

Boisd. Voy. Astrol, II., p. 148.

158. SPHENOPHORUS NEBULOSUS. n. sp.

Reddish brown, opaque ; rostrum thickened and scaly towards the head and with a fine stria along the whole of its length ; the club of the antennæ very short and truncate.

The thorax is depressed and black on the median line. The elytra are strongly striate-punctate, the insterstices convex, the whole is indistinctly clouded with different shades of brown ; the pygidium is rounded with four raised lines or costæ densely clothed with scales. The femora are unarmed.

Length, 3 lines.

159. GANAE PULCHELLA. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic. Genoa, 1885, p. 307, Pl. 3, f. 9.

160. LAOGONIA INTRUSA. Pascoe.

Jour. Linn. Soc., Lond., XII., p. 76.

This is probably a new species.

Sub-Family. COSSONIDES.

161. COSSONUS BASALIS. Pascoe.

Ann. Mus. Civic. Genoa, 1885, p. 317.

Family. BRENTHIDÆ.

162. EUPSALIS PROMISSA. Pascoe.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1872, t. X., p. 323, Pl. XV., fig. 8.

163. ECTOCEMUS WALLACEI. Pascoe.

Journ. of Ent., I., p. 388.

164. MEGACERUS POGONOCERUS. Fairm.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XXVII., 2. p. 43.

165. LEPTORHYNCHUS BICOLOR. Guér.

Voy. Coquille, p. 109, t. 6, f. 11.—Boisd., Voy. Astrol., II., p. 312.

166. LEPTORHYNCHUS LINEARIS. Pascoe.

Journ. of Ent., I., p. 390

167. LEPTORHYNCHUS ANGUSTATUS. Guér.

Voy. Coquille, p. 111, t. 6, f. 12.—Boisd., Voy. Astrol., II., p. 318.

168. PHOCYLIDES PASCOEI. n. sp.

Dark brown, opaque, rostrum very long, canaliculate along the whole upper surface, rectangular, and widening a little behind the insertion of the antennæ. The antennæ are short, moniliform, and in the male are inserted in advance of the middle of the rostrum. The head is rectangular, roughly punctate and a little longer than the width. Thorax narrowed at the apex, widening in the middle, and slightly narrowed at the base, the length more than three times its width, largely sulcate in the middle, and densely punctate. The elytra are profoundly punctate-striate, the punctures large and contiguous, the stria on each side of the suture broad and smooth, the third interstice near the base, and two or three places on the first interstice towards the apex of a dark piceous red. In the male the prolongations of the elytra are long, depressed and margined, in the female they are short.

Length, ♂ 20 lines.

169. MIOLISPA CORDIFORMIS. n. sp.

Piceous red, nitid, rostrum as long as the thorax, nearly cylindrical, widened at the apex, and canaliculate on the basal part. Antennæ short, moniliform, the joints from the second to the apex slightly thickening and taking their rise in the male from the middle of the rostrum, in the female from near the base. Head

nearly square, smooth on the vertex, tricanalicate between the eyes. Thorax subcylindrical, widest behind the middle, deeply sulcate on the median line and without punctures. Elytra of the width of the thorax and a little longer, with two broad smooth striæ next the suture with a smooth raised interstice, the rest very finely and smoothly striate-punctate. The suture of the elytra is of a brighter red than the rest. The legs are short and of a pale piceous red, the thighs are clavate and pedunculate, and the tibiæ short, thick and compressed.

Length, 4 lines.

170. *MIOLISPA EBENINA*. n. sp.

Uniform bluish-black, nitid. Rostrum cylindrical for three fourths of its length, enlarged and gibbous near the base. The antennæ rise from the swollen portion of the rostrum, and are short, moniliform and almost clavate, the last three joints being conspicuously larger. The head is nearly square, but rather longer than broad, and slightly narrower at the base than in front, and is deeply sulcate on the median line. The thorax is narrow in front, much rounded behind the middle, and quite smooth with the median line rather lightly marked. Elytra uniformly and profoundly striate-punctate. The legs longer and thinner than those of the last species.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

These two species should be placed in different genera, and I think that strictly neither of them should be placed in the genus *Miolispa*.

171. *JONTHOCERUS PAPUENSIS*. n. sp.

Entirely of a nitid pale piceous red. Head and rostrum together scarcely equal in length to the thorax, all of these perfectly smooth; the rostrum is flat and a little curved downwards towards the apex, the antennæ rise from about the middle of the rostrum and are short for the genus, reaching to the base of the elytra. The thorax has no median line, but is transversely constricted at the apex and base. The elytra are rather flattened on the disk, with a raised

suture and a depressed space on each side, broadest at the base and running out before the apex, with two fine carinæ in them. The tooth on the inside of the fore tibiæ is very large.

Length, 2 lines.

Family. ANTHRIBIDÆ.

172. XENOCERUS ARCIFERUS. Blanch.

Voy. Pole. Sud., IV., 1853, p. 196, Pl. 13, fig. 4.

173. LITOCERUS PERPLEXUS. Pascoe.

Ann. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, Vol. V., p. 47.

174. LITOCERUS FASCIATUS. n. sp.

Black or dark brown, densely covered except in a few places with a short ashen grey pubescence, the bare places being, the rostrum, two broad lateral vittæ and some small spots on the disk of the thorax, two round spots near the base, the outer the smallest, a patch near the middle of the lateral margin, a wavy fascia behind the middle, and two small spots near the apex on each elytron, and a large spot on the side of metasternum. The elytra are lightly striate-punctate. The pubescence under the eye and on the sides of the sterna is snowy white, the legs are of a very pale red.

Length, 5 lines.

175. LITOCERUS PARVULUS. n. sp.

Black, clothed with a very short silky greyish or pale drab pubescence with the exception of the humeral angle, four small spots placed transversely near the base, two very minute near the suture a little behind these, a broad fascia about the middle not reaching the suture and extending on each side on the under surface, and one or two very small spots between that and the apex.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

176 LITOCERUS SUBCONVEXUS. n. sp.

This species should perhaps be placed in another genus. It is more rounded and convex than the others, and has a remarkably

short broad rostrum. The general colour seems to be brown much varied with white and fulvous, the eyes are very large, round and contiguous, being only divided by orange ciliae. The thorax is transverse and moderately convex, with a narrow median impression, four indistinct fulvous irregular vittæ on the disk, and the sides white. The elytra are much bulkier than the thorax and about twice the length, and striate-punctate, with, behind the middle, a broad wavy whitish fascia not reaching the sides, and with, in front and behind it, an equally irregular fascia of dark brown; the pygidium is triangular and tricarinate.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

177. *NESSIARA UNITUBERCULATA*. n. sp.

Dull opaque brown, flat. Thorax much wider behind than in front, the median line lightly marked, and on each side of it in front of the middle there is a small depression occupied by a granule. The elytra are flat, very finely striate-punctate, the interstices plain; on the 4th interstice near the apex there is a prominent tubercle, behind these the elytra descend vertically, and the space between the tubercles is much excavated. The under surface is entirely covered with a greenish-white pubescence.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

178. *NESSIARA IRRORATA*. n. sp.

Brown, varied with white, yellow and fulvous pubescence. Head nearly vertical in front, and entirely covered with cinereous pubescence. The thorax is convex, and widens rapidly to near the base, the median line is distinctly depressed and clothed with a short line of white pubescence at the apex and from that to near the base it is lined with a reddish pubescence, the whole of the back part is varied with whitish ill-defined spots. The elytra are of the width of the thorax at the base and twice its length, very variegated, striate-punctate, the second interstice elevated on the apical third into a sharp glabrous ridge, the whole more or less marked with small white spots. There are many and various whitish marks besides, the most distinct being one which seems to surround the humeral angles.

Length, 4 lines.

Family. CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Sub-Family. LAMIIDÆ.

179. PITHOMICTUS DECORATUS. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 16, Pl. II., fig. 1.

180. ÆGOMOMUS ORNATUS. n sp.

Bluish-black, nitid. Head deeply furrowed on the median line. Thorax scarcely wider than the head, slightly transverse, slightly broader at the base than at the apex, very slightly rounded on the sides, with a minute tooth behind the middle, and sparsely punctate, chiefly on the sides. Elytra much broader than the thorax at the shoulders, narrowed towards the apex which is slightly truncate, irregularly punctured on the basal half and marked with an oval spot near the scutellum, a larger oblique transverse one about the middle, and a minute one between that and the apex, of a short luteous pubescence. The first two of these spots (the basal and medial) are bordered in front with snow-white pubescence, and there are three short oblique stripes of the same near the apex. There is also a white oblique streak on the side of the mesosternum.

Length, 5 lines.

181. ESCHARODES PAGANUS. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 72.

182. SYMPHYLETES SQUAMOSUS. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. II., p. 79.

183. SOTADES PLATYPUS. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 75, Pl. IV., fig. 4.

This may be a new species, in some respects it scarcely answers to Mr. Pascoe's description.

184. PRAONETHA STRUMOSA. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., s. III., Vol. III., p. 180.

185. PRAONETHA VARIABILIS. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 181.

186. PRAONETHA PALLIDA. n. sp.

Densely covered with a pale yellowish or ashen pubescence with brown spots. The head has the median line finely carinated and free from pubescence, with a short transverse brown spot between the antennæ. The antennæ reddish-brown, sparingly pubescent, the fourth joint with a large whitish ring. The thorax is rather flatter than in *P. strumosa*, and almost uniformly cinereo-pubescent, with the exception of two large brown spots at the base on each side. The elytra are broader than the thorax, distinctly shouldered and striate-punctate, on the third interstice there are elongate, tufted elevations, the humeral regions and a large central spot on the suture are brown, the rest is of a pale cinereous hue with small brown spots, and an indistinct pale brown patch extending from the sides to the central spot

Length, 6 lines.

187. PRAONETHA BIZONATA. n. sp.

Dark brown varied with fulvous. Head deeply impressed longitudinally, particularly between the antennæ. The thorax has two broad black vittæ on the disk, the intermediate space is of brick red. The elytra are not broadly shouldered as in *P. pallida*, and have only one (not tufted) tubercle near the base of the third interstice. A palish fascia extends from behind the shoulder in an oblique depression to the middle of the elytra, bounding by a defined ridge a large sooty black spot which occupies all the side of each elytron to the apex, excepting a small white spot near the side. The puncturation is finer than in the last species.

Length, 6 lines.

188. BATOCERA LÆNA. Thoms.

Arch. Ent., 1, p. 450, Pl. 19, f. 1. Mon., p. 70, Pl. 7, f. 1.

189. DIHAMMUS LONGICORNIS. Thomson.

Arch. Ent. 1, p. 444. Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 291.

190. GNOMA AFFINIS. Guér.

Voy. Coquille, 1830, p. 136, Pl. 7, fig. 10. Boisd. Voy. Astrol., II., p. 509.

191. GLENEA PICTA. Fab.

Stenocorus pictus Fab. Syst. El., II, 306, *G. picta* Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 337, Pl. XVII., fig. 6.

192. GLENEA ELEGANS. Ol.

Saperda elegans Oliv. IV., p. 15, Pl. 4, fig. 40. *G. elegans* Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. 14, Vol. III., p. 374.

193. OBEREA MUNDULA. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 432.

194. HESTIMA TRIGEMINATA. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 447.

195. ORINGEME RUBRICOLLIS. n. sp.

Elongate, very narrow, pale red on the head, thorax, base of elytra and legs, and blackish brown on the rest of the elytra, the abdomen, the antennæ, the mandibles and the tarsi. The head is rather convex on its vertical face, and has a very finely marked median line. The thorax is a little longer than broad, and scarcely so wide as the head, it is nearly cylindrical, and is quite opaque. The elytra are about the width of the thorax at the base, and get narrower behind; they are more than four times the length of the thorax, somewhat bispinose at the apex, and covered with large punctures in regular rows.

Length, 7 lines.

196. ELAIS BIMACULATA. Gestro.

Ann. Mus. Civic. Genoa, IX., p. 173.

197. SPHINGNOTUS MIRABILIS. Boisd.

Tmesisternus mirabilis Boisd. Voy., Astrol. 11, p. 468, Pl. VIII., fig. 5. *S. mirabilis* Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 483.

198. TMESISTERNUS TRIVITTATUS. Guér.

Voy. Coquille, p. 130, Pl. 7, fig. 12. Blanch. Voy. Pole. Sud., IV., p. 284, Pl. 16, fig. 15. Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 464.

199. TMESISTERNUS POLITUS. Blanch.

Voy. Pole. Sud., IV., p. 288, Pl. 16, fig. 17. Thomson Class. Longic. p. 358. Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 461.

200. TMESISTERNUS OBSOLETUS. Blanch.

Voy. Pole. Sud., IV., p. 282, Pl. 16, fig. 20.

T. obsoletus. Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 474, seems to be a very different insect.

201. TMESISTERNUS FROGGATTI. n. sp.

Dark brown, nitid, interspersed with patches of short, yellowish white pubescence. The head is sparsely punctate, and covered with yellowish pubescence, excepting a narrow median line, and a slightly raised line on each side, interrupted by the eye. The thorax is similarly pubescent, the punctures and median line only being glabrous. The scutellum is tranverse, rounded and glabrous. The elytra are wider at the base than, and more than threetimes the

length of, the thorax, irregularly punctate, bistriate on each side of the suture, and with a large smooth nearly square spot on the suture near the base sending out a branch from each angle, a zigzag fascia behind the middle, a smaller fascia behind the apex, and numerous other spots and markings of a nitid brown.

Length, 8 lines.

202. *TMESISTERNUS LINEATUS*, n. sp.

In form very like the last species, the median line of the head more deeply impressed, and that of the thorax not glabrous. A broad, smooth vitta occupies the sides of thorax, and extends along the lateral margins of the elytra to the apex. The scutellum is pubescent and the elytra are marked with about four, more or less interrupted lines of pubescence from the base to near the apex, where the pubescence takes the form of oblique spots and lines. Two or three of these spots encroach on the lateral vitta near the apex, and one, very minute, above the middle. There are three slightly raised lines on each elytron. The under surface is whitish, with small brown spots.

Length, 7 lines.

203. *TMESISTERNUS THOMSONI*. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lon., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 475.

204. *TMESISTERNUS MONTICOLA*. Gestro.

Ann. Mus. Civic Genoa IX., p. 161.

205. *TMESISTERNUS TRANSVERSUS*. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 476, Pl. XIX., fig. 5.

206. *TMESISTERNUS PLEURISTICTUS*. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 478.

207. TMESISTERNUS LATERALIS. n. sp.

Very like *P. pleuristictus*, and of the same group as it and *P. lineatus*. The thorax has the same broad lateral vitta, the median line is broad and smooth, the scutellum is triangular, and the elytra marked very much as in *P. lineatus* but with a large round yellow spot near the middle of the lateral brown vitta, and two bands of pale pubescence crossing it near the apex. The antennæ and tarsi are reddish.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Sub-Family. CERAMBYCIDES.

208. CERESIUM PACHYMERUM. Fairm.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 542.

209. TETHIONEA STRUMOSA. Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 544.

210. CHLORIDOLUM DORYCUM. Boisd.

Voy. Astrol., p. 519, Pl. 8 fig. 4.—Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 590.

211. XYLOTRECHUS AUSTRALIS. L. and G.

Mon. Clyt., p. 99, Pl. 19, fig. 118.—Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. III., Vol. III., p. 607.

212. CLYTUS VELUTINUS. n. sp.

Velvety black. Head with yellowish pubescence on its vertical face, and a glabrous raised median line, which divides into three between the antennæ, but is prolonged to the occiput only in the median line, another short ridge close to the antennary tuber. The

thorax is globular, with a white line on the anterior margin behind the eyes, extending on to the sides of the prosternum, and a pale thin pubescence covering a broad space on the apex and base, both spaces showing the median line clear, and the basal with two additional clear spaces. Elytra more than three times the length of the thorax, truncate, with a very small external tooth at the apex, marked before the middle with an oval, oblique spot on each side of the suture, a large triangular spot on the suture about the middle, a small wavy mark near the sides and the apex yellowish white, the under surface barred with white. Thighs pedunculate, reddish at the base.

Length, 7 lines.

213. *CLYTANTHUS ANGUSTULUS*. n. sp.

Of narrow elongate form, dark reddish brown or black, opaque. The thorax is twice as long as broad, convex above and on the sides, and clothed with a greenish white pubescence which is thin on the disk. The elytra are not wider than the thorax and more than twice the length, a little obliquely truncate at the apex with an acute external tooth and marked with three fasciæ which do not reach the sides, and the apex white. The fasciæ are disposed as follows, the first fascia near the base forms a cross with the suture which is also white as far as the second fascia, the second fascia is broader than the first, oblique and of triangular form, the third is behind the middle and forms two triangles, the suture making the base of each. The scutellum is snow white and so are several spots on the under surface.

Length, 5 lines.

There are five other species of *Longicornis* in the collection, of doubtful genera.

This concludes the list of Coleoptera collected on the Fly River, New Guinea, with the exception of the large family of the Phytophagi, which are represented by over 60 species chiefly of the genera *Crioceris*, *Adorium*, *Aulacophora* and *Aesernia*,

many of them undescribed. I am, however, deterred from proceeding with the completion of the list as I find that Mr. Martin Jacoby is now engaged upon the "Descriptions of the new genera and species of the Phytophagous Coleoptera of the Indo-Malayan and Austro-Malayan subregions, contained in the Civic Museum of Genoa," and as that museum is known to possess most of the insects taken by Signor D'Albertis on the Fly River, it becomes almost a certainty that, if I proceeded with my present work, Mr. Jacoby and I would be, in many cases, describing the same insects.